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ABSTRACT

Data collected by the National Center for Education Statistics on the survey instrument "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred," as part of the annual Higher Education General Information Survey are presented. The period covered by the report, 1971 through 1980, was one of considerable change for higher education. Enrollments increased to record levels, and as a result, so did the numbers of degrees awarded. The numbers of bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees have leveled off or declined in recent years, but the number of first-professional degrees has not yet reached a peak. All data are for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. In some charts, degree awards are listed by instructional field. The report consists of tables with four narrative sections: (1) numbers of degrees awarded by level; (2) the proportion of men and women receiving degrees at each level; (3) comparison of numbers of degrees awarded by institutional control; and (4) changes in degrees awarded by discipline division for the ten-year period. An appendix outlines the differences in instructional classifications used in 1971 and 1981. (MSE)

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EARNED DEGREES CONFERRED:

An examination of Recent Trends

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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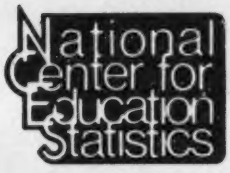

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Division of Statistical Services
Forms Management and Publications Branch
Lance Ferderer, Editor

Foreword

The basis for this report is the data collected by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) on the survey instrument "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" – a part of the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) conducted annually by NCES. The data in this report have been published in annual reports entitled *Earned Degrees Conferred* covering 1971-80.

The cooperation of the college and university officials who supplied the institutional data is gratefully acknowledged. Their work in preparing the survey responses has made this report possible.

Francis V. Corrigan
Assistant Administrator
Division of Postsecondary and Vocational
Education Statistics

November 1981

Acknowledgments

Preparation of a report such as this one is the result of cooperative work of many individuals. Three deserve special note: Agnes Q. Wells, the former associate survey director, who reviewed all of the tables before her retirement; and Judy Shumate and Wanda Vaughan, who turned a ragged manuscript into a coherent whole.

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For More Information

A description of the Center's statistical program and a catalog of NCES publications may be obtained from the Statistical Information Office, National Center for Education Statistics, (201 Presidential Building) 400 Maryland Avenue, SW., Washington, D.C. 20202, telephone (301) 436-7900.

Inquiries for related computer tapes should be directed to Data Systems Branch, National Center for Education Statistics, (1001 Presidential Building) 400 Maryland Avenue, SW., Washington, D.C. 20202, telephone (301) 436-7900.

Introduction

The 10-year period covered by this report, 1971 through 1980, was one of considerable change in higher education. Enrollments increased to record levels, and as a result, so did the numbers of degrees awarded. The numbers of bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees have leveled off in recent years or declined. The number of first-professional degrees has not yet reached a peak.

Data in this report differ in two respects from most NCES reports: 1) all data are for the 50 States and D.C., and 2) all data relating to degrees by field use the recently developed classification of instructional programs.

Section I focuses on the numbers of degrees awarded by level of degree.

Section II focuses on the proportion of men and women receiving degrees at each level.

Section III compares the numbers of degrees awarded by control of institution.

Section IV looks at the changes in degrees awarded by discipline division for the period 1971 through 1980, using the newly developed classification of instructional programs.

Earned Degrees, By Level

The total number of degrees awarded at the bachelor's, master's, doctor's, and first-professional levels from 1971 through 1980 was 12,896,684. Of this number, 71 percent were bachelor's, 22 percent were master's, 3 percent were doctor's, and 4 percent were first-professional. The total number of degrees awarded each year increased from over 1,100,000 in 1971 to a peak of more than 1,334,000 in 1977, followed by small declines each year since then until 1980. The total number of degrees awarded in 1980 was 17 percent higher than in 1971. The percentage distribution of degrees among levels did not differ much at the end of the period from the distribution at the beginning of the period. Bachelor's degrees were 74 percent of the total in 1971 but only 70 percent in 1980. Master's degrees rose from 20 percent of the total to 22 percent. Doctor's degrees accounted for 3 percent of the degrees in 1971 and 2 percent in 1980. First-professional degrees made up 3 percent of the total in 1971 but rose to 5 percent in 1980 (see table 1).

Bachelor's Degrees

The total number of bachelor's degrees awarded during the 10-year period was over 9.1 million. The number of bachelor's degrees awarded annually increased from approximately 840,000 in 1971 to over 940,000 in 1974. Since then, the annual awards have hovered around 920,000. The total awarded in 1980 was 11 percent higher than in 1971, but approximately 2 percent lower than in the peak year (table 1 and figure 1.)

Master's Degrees

The total number of master's degrees awarded during the 10-year period was approximately 2.8 million. The number awarded annually increased from approximately 230,000 in 1971 to a peak of 317,000 in 1977, and has since declined to less than 300,000. The number of master's degrees awarded in 1980 was 29 percent larger than in 1971 but 6 percent smaller than in 1977 (table 1 and figure 1).

Doctor's Degrees

The total number of doctor's degrees awarded from 1971 through 1980 was over 330,000. The number increased from approximately 32,000 in 1971 to a peak of almost 35,000 in 1973. Since then the annual awards have hovered between 32,000 and 34,000. The number of doctor's degrees awarded in 1980 was approximately 2 percent larger than in 1971 and almost 6 percent lower than in 1973 (table 1 and figure 2).

First-Professional Degrees

From 1971 through 1980, over 570,000 first-professional degrees were awarded. There has been a steady increase from approximately 38,000 to over 70,000 awarded in 1980. The number of first-professional degrees awarded in 1980 was 85 percent larger than in 1971 (table 1 and figure 2).

Summary

During this 10-year period, all degree levels except first-professional reached a peak and began to decline in number of awards. With smaller numbers of high school graduates predicted over the next several years, it is unlikely that the number of bachelor's degrees will show increases of more than very modest numbers, and may show continually declining numbers within a few years. While there are some indications that some areas in the professions are being over-supplied, relative to the demand for practitioners, the length of training required would seem to preclude declines in numbers of first-professional degrees for several years. On the other hand, continued bleak prospects for employment as college or university faculty or researchers may begin to reduce significantly the numbers of doctor's degrees awarded. But this is by no means certain. In some fields, many of the students are already employed and acquiring the doctorate is perceived as necessary for continued employment.

Table 1. Bachelor's and higher degrees conferred, by level of degree and year of award: 50 States and D.C., 1971-1980

Year	All levels	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctor's	First-professional
Total	12,896,684	9,135,380	2,854,711	332,918	573,675
1971	1,140,292	839,730	230,509	32,107	37,946
1972	1,215,680	887,273	251,633	33,363	43,411
1973	1,270,528	922,362	263,371	34,777	50,018
1974	1,310,441	945,776	277,033	33,816	53,816
1975	1,305,382	922,933	292,450	34,083	55,916
1976	1,334,230	925,746	311,771	34,084	62,649
1977	1,334,304	919,549	317,164	33,232	64,359
1978	1,331,536	921,204	311,620	32,131	66,581
1979	1,324,047	921,390	301,079	32,730	68,848
1980	1,330,244	929,417	298,081	32,615	70,131
Peak year	1977	1974	1977	1973	1980
1980 as percent of peak year	99.7	98.3	94.0	93.8	100.0
Percentage change 1971-80	16.7	10.7	29.3	1.6	84.8

Figure 1.—Bachelor's and master's degrees awarded:
50 States and D.C., 1971 – 1980

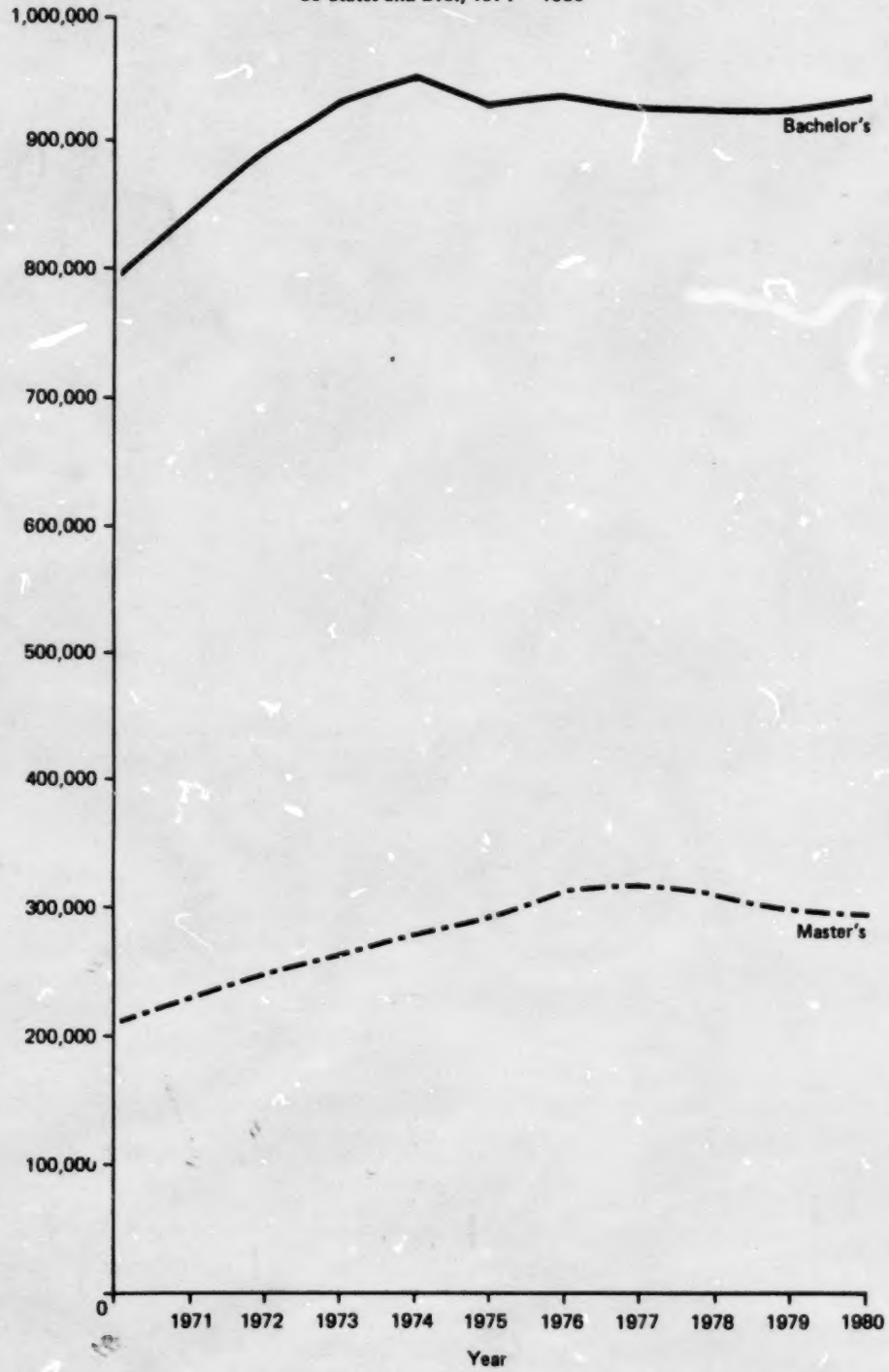

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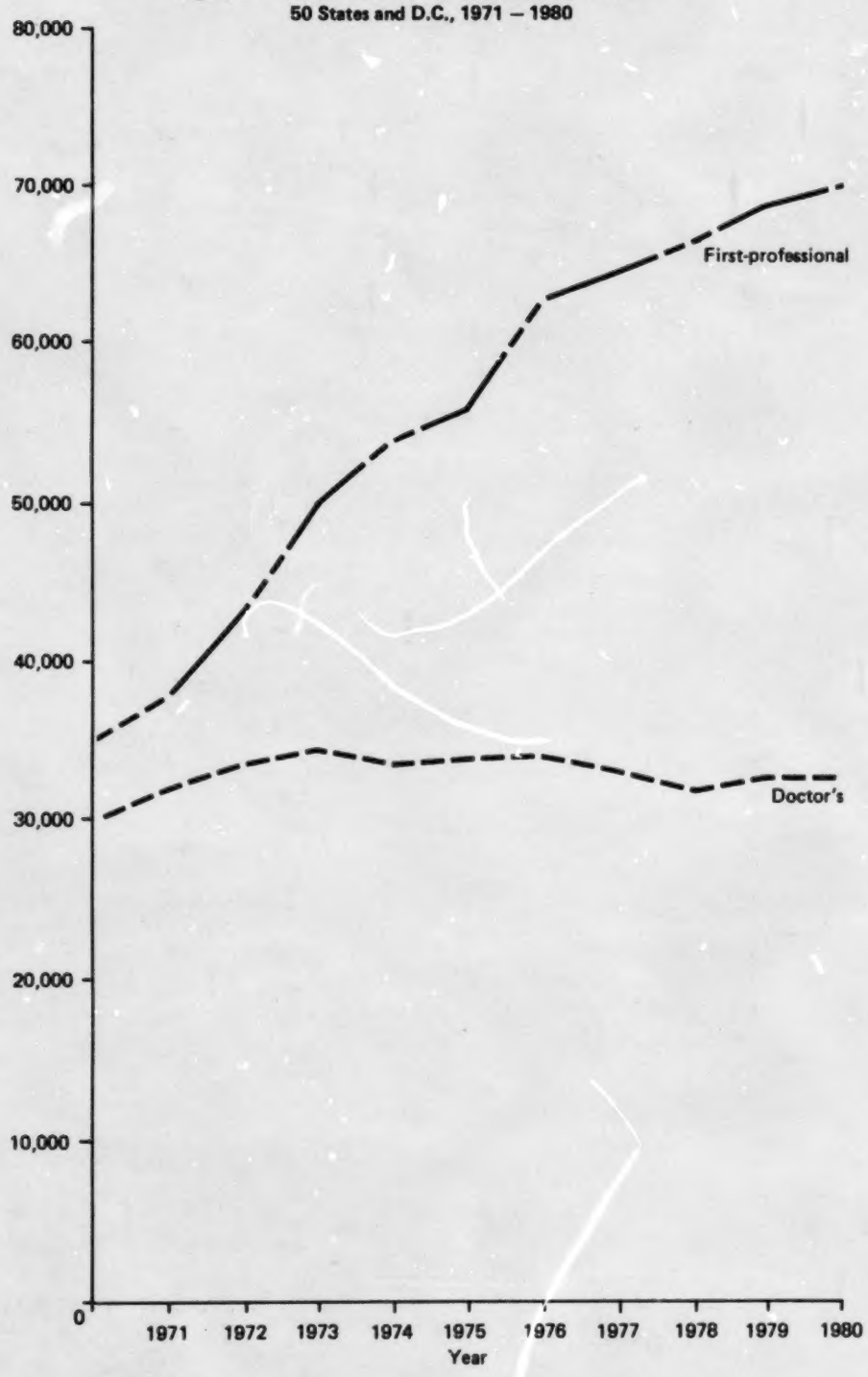
Figure 2.—Doctor's and first-professional degrees awarded: 50 States and D.C., 1971 – 1980



Earned Degrees, by Level and Sex of Recipient

Of the almost 13,000,000 degrees awarded during this 10-year period, approximately 44 percent were awarded to women. The number of degrees awarded to men increased annually from over 675,000 in 1971 to a peak of more than 760,000 in 1974. The trend has been downward since. In 1980, the awards to men were 3 percent higher than in 1971 and 8 percent lower than in 1974. Awards to women increased from over 460,000 in 1971 to 630,000 in 1980, an increase of 36 percent. Women earned about 41 percent of all degrees awarded in 1971 and over 47 percent in 1980. While women increased their representation among all levels of degrees, there were marked differences among them, varying from more than 49 percent of the master's degrees awarded in 1980 to less than 25 percent of the first-professional degrees (tables 2 and 3).

Bachelor's Degrees

The number of men receiving bachelor's degrees increased annually from 1971 to 1974 but has declined steadily since then. The number of men receiving bachelor's degrees in 1980 was about 1/2 percent lower than in 1971 and more than 10 percent lower than in 1974. The number of women receiving bachelor's degrees increased annually from 1971 through 1980, except for 1975. The 1980 total is 25 percent larger than that of 1971. The percentage representation of women among bachelor's degree recipients increased from over 43 percent to 49 percent (tables 2 and 3 and figure 3).

Master's Degrees

The number of men receiving master's degrees increased annually from 1971 through 1977 and has declined since then. Master's degrees in 1980 were 9 percent greater than in 1971 but 10 percent lower than in 1977. The number of women receiving master's degrees increased annually from 1971 through 1978, declining in 1979 and 1980. The number of women receiving these degrees in 1980 was 60 percent greater than the number receiving them in 1971, but almost 2 percent smaller than in 1978. The larger proportional increase in the number of women receiving master's degrees resulted in an increase in the percentage representation of women among master's degree recipients from 40 percent in 1971 to over 49 percent in 1980. Whereas women received a lower proportion of master's than bachelor's degrees in 1971, since 1976 women have accounted for a larger proportion of master's degree recipients than of bachelor's degree recipients (tables 2 and 3 and figure 3).

Doctor's Degrees

The number of men receiving doctor's degrees increased from 1971 through 1973 but has decreased each year since then. During the 10-year period, the number of men receiving doctor's degrees decreased by 17 percent, and has declined from the peak year by almost 20 percent. The number of women receiving doctor's degrees increased each of the 10 years and was 111 percent larger in 1980 than in 1971. Women received 14 percent of the doctor's degrees in 1971 and 30 percent in 1980 (tables 2 and 3 and figure 4).

First-Professional Degrees

The number of men receiving first-professional degrees increased from 1971 through 1976 and has been stable since at a level slightly below the peak. About 48 percent more men received first-professional degrees in 1980 than at the beginning of the period, although this number was 0.3 percent below the 1976 peak. The number of women receiving such degrees increased annually during the period until it was 625 percent greater than in 1971. The percentage representation of women among first-professional degree recipients increased from over 6 percent to almost 25 percent (tables 2 and 3 and figure 4).

Summary

At each of the degree levels, the percentage representation of women increased during the 10-year period. The rates of increase in numbers of women awarded degrees were inversely related to the percentage representations of women at the individual degree levels in 1971. That is, as may be expected, the rates of increase were largest at those levels in which the percentages of women were smallest in 1971. Since 1976, the percentage of women among master's degree recipients has exceeded the percentage among bachelor's degree recipients. On the other hand, it is at the master's level that the numbers of women have shown their only decline during the period. At all other levels, while the number of men being awarded degrees has declined or stabilized, the number of women receiving degrees has continued to increase. (Figure 5.)

Table 2. Bachelor's and higher degrees conferred, by level of degree and sex of recipient: 50 States and D.C., 1971-1980

Year	All levels		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctor's		First-professional	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total 1971-80	7,270,309	5,626,375	4,965,301	4,170,079	1,561,938	1,292,773	259,924	72,994	483,146	90,529
1971	676,814	463,478	475,594	364,136	138,146	92,363	27,530	4,577	35,544	2,402
1972	718,953	496,727	500,590	386,683	149,550	102,083	28,090	5,273	40,723	2,688
1973	747,719	522,809	518,191	404,171	154,468	108,903	28,571	6,206	46,489	3,529
1974	761,050	549,391	527,313	418,463	157,842	119,191	27,365	6,451	48,530	5,286
1975	742,184	563,198	504,841	418,092	161,570	130,880	26,817	7,266	48,956	6,960
1976	751,332	582,898	504,925	420,821	167,248	144,523	26,267	7,797	52,892	9,757
1977	740,844	593,460	495,545	424,004	167,783	149,381	25,142	8,090	52,374	11,985
1978	724,487	607,049	487,347	433,857	161,212	150,408	23,658	8,473	52,270	14,311
1979	706,907	617,140	477,344	444,046	153,370	147,709	23,541	9,189	52,652	16,196
1980	700,019	630,225	473,611	455,806	150,749	147,332	22,943	9,672	52,716	17,415
Peak year	1974	1980	1974	1980	1977	1978	1973	1980	1976	1980
1980 as percent of peak year	92.0	100.0	89.8	100.0	89.8	98.0	80.3	100.0	99.7	100.0
Percent change 1971-80	3.4	36.0	-0.4	25.2	9.1	59.5	-16.7	111.3	48.3	625.0

Table 3. Percentage of degrees awarded to women, by level of degree:
50 States and D.C., 1971-1980

Year	All levels	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctor's	First-professional
Total 1971-1980	43.6	45.6	45.3	21.9	15.8
1971	40.6	43.4	40.1	14.3	6.3
1972	40.9	43.6	40.6	15.8	6.2
1973	41.1	43.8	41.3	17.8	7.1
1974	41.9	44.2	43.0	19.1	9.8
1975	42.1	45.3	44.8	21.3	12.4
1976	43.7	45.5	46.4	22.9	15.6
1977	44.5	46.1	47.1	24.3	18.6
1978	45.6	47.1	48.3	26.4	21.5
1979	46.6	48.2	49.1	28.1	23.5
1980	47.4	49.0	49.4	29.7	24.8

Figure 3.—Bachelor's and master's degrees awarded to men and women: 50 States and D.C., 1971 – 1980

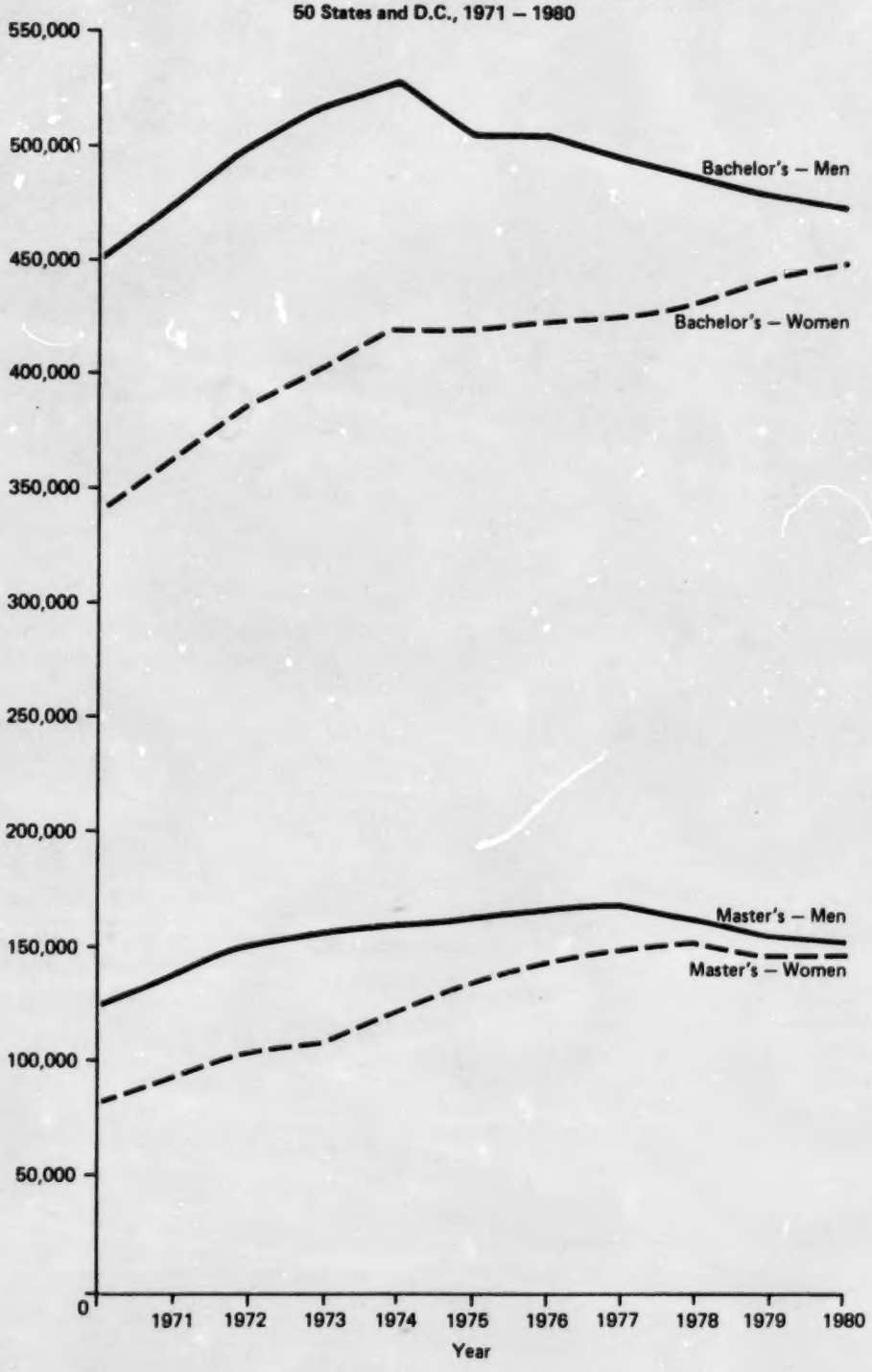


Figure 4.—Doctor's and first-professional degrees awarded to men and women: 50 States and D.C., 1971 – 1980

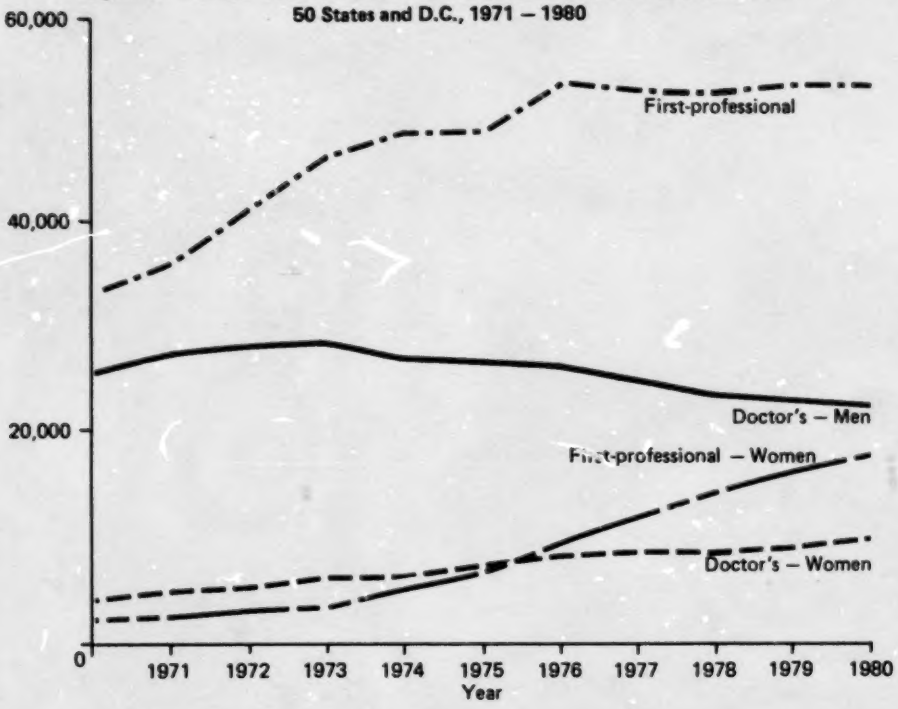
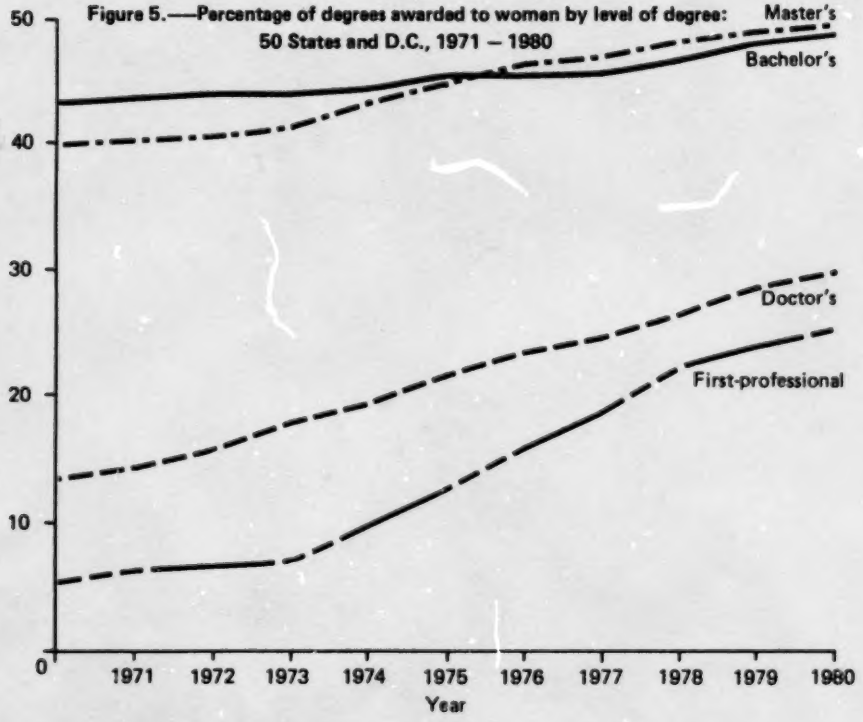


Figure 5.—Percentage of degrees awarded to women by level of degree: 50 States and D.C., 1971 – 1980



Earned Degrees, by Level and Control of Institution

Of the total degrees awarded during the 10-year period, 4,361,979 (34 percent) were awarded by privately controlled institutions. The number of degrees awarded by public institutions increased from about 750,000 in 1971 to almost 890,000 in 1976 and has declined each year since. The total in 1980 was 15 percent higher than in 1971, but 3 percent smaller than in 1976. The number of degrees awarded by private institutions increased each year of the period, but at a slower rate than for public institutions, except for the last 4 years when degrees awarded at private institutions continued to increase. Private institutions awarded 19 percent more degrees in 1980 than in 1971. Private institutions awarded over 34 percent of all degrees in 1971. This percentage declined each year until 1974 when it reached a low point of 33 percent. Small increases in the succeeding years have caused this percentage to rise to over 35 percent. While the change in percentage of degrees awarded by private institutions has differed among the four degree levels, the entire period has been stable, varying no more than 4 percentage points from low to high at any level.

Bachelor's Degrees

Of the 9,135,380 bachelor's degrees awarded during this period, 2,921,264 (32 percent) were awarded by private institutions. The number of bachelor's degrees awarded increased at both public and private institutions from 1971 through 1974. It then decreased by over 2 percent at both public and private institutions in 1975. Since then, the trend has continued downward for public institutions, but has been upward for private ones. The number awarded at public institutions in 1980 was 12 percent higher than in 1971, but 4 percent lower than in 1974. The number of bachelor's degrees awarded in 1980 at private institutions was 8 percent higher than in 1971 (tables 4 and 6).

When we look at men and women separately by public and private institutions, it is clear that the numbers of women in public and private institutions have been moving in parallel since 1975. Before then, the number of women in the public sector had been increasing at a much faster rate. The number of men in public institutions has been the most volatile, increasing at the fastest rate until 1974 and then declining fastest since then. The number of men in private institutions has been the most stable, varying only about 7 percent from the low year of 1980 to the high year of 1973 (table 5).

Master's Degrees

From 1971 through 1980, U.S. institutions awarded almost 2,900,000 master's degrees, of which 35 percent were awarded by private institutions. The number of master's degrees increased until 1977 among public institutions and through 1978 among private ones. At the public institutions, the number of awards in 1980 was 24 percent higher than in 1971, but 10 percent lower than in 1977. At private institutions, the number in 1980 was 40 percent higher than in 1971. The proportion of master's degrees awarded by private institutions increased during this period by about 3 percent (tables 4 and 6).

As is the case with bachelor's degrees, the numbers of master's awarded by public institutions are more volatile than in the private institutions. The number awarded both men and women increased at faster rates and then experienced sharper declines. In the private sector the rates of increase were slow, but steady until 1979, when there was a slight decrease, followed by an upturn in 1980.

The number of master's degrees awarded to men in the public sector peaked in 1976 and has declined steadily since then. Master's degrees awarded to men in the private sector peaked in 1977 and have declined since then. Awards to women in the public sector have been declining since 1977, while in the private sector they have continued to increase (table 5).

Doctor's Degrees

Of the almost 333,000 doctor's degrees awarded between 1971 and 1980, 36 percent were awarded by private institutions. Doctor's degrees awarded by public institutions increased from 1971 until 1973. The trend since then has been stable. The number awarded in 1980 was about 1 percent less than in 1971 and 7 percent less than the peak year. Among private institutions there was a parallel pattern. The number rose from 1971 through 1973 and has been relatively stable since. The number awarded in 1980 was 6 percent more than in 1971 and 3 percent less than in 1973 (tables 4 and 6).

When we examine the awards by sex as well as control of institution, we again find the numbers of men in the public institutions more volatile than in the other groups. The number of degrees awarded in 1980 was 19 percent below that in 1971 and 21 percent below the peak in 1973. The numbers of men receiving degrees from private institutions have been more stable. The number of doctorates awarded at the end of the period was 11 percent below the beginning and 16 percent below the peak year of 1973. The numbers of women in both sectors increased throughout the period, with the women in the public sector increasing faster (table 5).

First-Professional Degrees

During the 10-year period, over 570,000 first-professional degrees were conferred, over 58 percent of them by private institutions. The number of first-professional degrees increased at both public and private institutions throughout the period. At public institutions, the number of awards was 73 percent higher in 1980 than in 1971; the comparable figure for private institutions was 93 percent (tables 4 and 6).

Looking at men and women separately in the two sectors, we find that awards to men in both sectors had similar patterns, with rapid increases until 1976 and virtual stability since then. Women also had similar patterns of change: increases throughout the period, with more rapid increases since 1975. In contrast to the other degree levels, however, the rate of increase was higher in the private sector (table 5).

Summary

The proportion of degrees granted by private institutions was basically stable through this period. There was a slight decrease at the bachelor's levels, but there were also slight increases at the master's, doctor's and first-professional levels. Since 1975, the rate of increase has been greater (or the rate of decrease lower) for private institutions. While such data may give the appearance of a strengthening in the private sector, the anticipated enrollment declines of the 1980's make hazardous any predictions about future proportions that private institutions may award (tables 4 and 6).

The percentage representation of women increased in both public and private institutions at each degree level during the period. Part of this was due to the declines in the number of men receiving degrees as well as increases in the number of women. In 1978 the percentage of women receiving master's degrees from public institutions exceeded 51 percent of the total. The percentage of women receiving bachelor's, master's, and first-professional degrees was larger among public institutions. The percentage of women receiving doctor's degrees continued to be larger among private institutions (table 5).

Table 4. Bachelor's and higher degrees conferred, by level of degree and control of institution: 50 States and D.C., 1971-1980

Year	All levels		Bachelor's		Master's		Doctor's		First-professional	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Total 1971-80	8,534,502	4,361,979	6,214,116	2,921,264	1,868,332	986,379	213,768	119,150	238,286	335,38
1971	746,526	393,766	557,996	281,734	151,603	78,906	20,788	11,319	16,139	21,80
1972	806,987	408,693	599,615	287,658	167,075	84,558	21,776	11,587	18,521	24,89
1973	849,533	420,995	630,899	291,463	174,405	88,966	22,357	12,420	21,872	28,14
1974	881,194	429,247	651,544	294,232	184,632	92,401	21,810	12,006	23,208	30,60
1975	874,377	431,005	634,785	288,148	193,804	98,646	22,176	11,907	23,612	32,30
1976	888,976	445,254	635,161	290,585	206,298	105,473	21,751	12,313	25,766	36,88
1977	886,937	447,367	630,463	289,086	208,901	108,263	21,229	12,003	26,344	38,01
1978	877,555	453,981	627,903	293,301	202,099	109,521	20,456	11,675	27,097	39,48
1979	862,284	461,763	621,666	299,724	192,016	109,063	20,817	11,913	27,785	41,06
1980	860,138	469,908	624,084	305,333	187,499	110,582	20,608	12,007	27,942	42,18
Peak year	1976	1980	1974	1980	1977	1980	1973	1973	1980	1980
1980 as percent of peak year	96.8	100.0	95.8	100.0	89.8	100.0	92.2	97.7	100.0	100.0
Percent change 1971-80	15.2	19.3	11.8	8.4	23.7	40.1	-0.9	6.1	73.1	93.5

Table 5. Bachelor's and higher degrees conferred, by level of degree, control of institution and sex of recipient: 50 States and D.C.

Year	Bachelor's degrees			
	Public		Private	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total 1971-80	3,346,804	2,867,312	1,618,497	1,302,767
1971	311,120	246,876	164,474	117,260
1972	333,089	266,526	167,501	120,157
1973	350,060	280,839	168,131	123,332
1974	359,496	292,048	167,817	126,415
1975	344,413	290,372	160,428	127,720
1976	343,718	291,443	161,207	129,378
1977	337,341	293,122	158,204	130,882
1978	330,693	297,210	156,654	136,647
1979	320,485	301,181	156,859	142,865
1980	316,389	307,695	157,222	148,111
Peak year	1974	1980	1973	1980
1980 as percent of peak year	88.0	100.0	93.5	100.0
Percent change 1971-80	1.7	24.6	-4.4	26.3

Table 5. Bachelor's and higher degrees conferred, by level of degree, control of institution and sex of recipient: 50 States and D.C. — Continued

Year	Master's degrees			
	Public		Private	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total 1971-80	978,354	889,978	583,584	402,795
1971	87,972	63,631	50,174	28,732
1972	96,081	70,994	53,469	31,089
1973	98,887	75,518	55,581	33,385
1974	101,389	83,243	56,453	35,948
1975	103,148	90,656	58,422	40,224
1976	105,650	100,648	61,598	43,875
1977	105,139	103,762	62,644	45,619
1978	98,948	103,151	62,264	47,257
1979	92,589	99,427	60,781	48,282
1980	88,551	98,948	62,198	48,384
Peak year	1976	1977	1977	1980
1980 as percent of peak year	83.8	95.4	99.3	100.0
Percent change 1971-80	0.7	55.5	24.0	68.4

Table 5. Bachelor's and higher degrees conferred, by level of degree, control of institution and sex of recipient: 50 States and D.C. – Continued

Year	Doctor's degrees			
	Public		Private	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total 1971-80	168,310	45,458	91,614	27,536
1971	18,060	2,728	9,470	1,849
1972	18,572	3,204	9,518	2,069
1973	18,583	3,774	9,988	2,432
1974	17,891	3,919	9,474	2,532
1975	17,565	4,611	9,252	2,655
1976	16,896	4,855	9,371	2,942
1977	16,126	5,103	9,016	2,987
1978	15,079	5,377	8,579	3,096
1979	14,983	5,834	8,558	3,355
1980	14,555	6,053	8,388	3,619
Peak year	1973	1980	1973	1980
1980 as percent of peak year	78.3	100.0	84.0	100.0
Percent change 1971-80	-19.4	121.9	-11.4	95.7

Table 5. Bachelor's and higher degrees conferred, by level of degree, control of institution and sex of recipient: 50 States and D.C. – Continued

Year	First-professional degrees			
	Public		Private	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total 1971-80	200,187	38,099	282,959	52,430
1971	15,111	1,028	20,433	1,374
1972	17,376	1,145	23,347	1,543
1973	20,338	1,534	26,151	1,995
1974	20,955	2,253	27,575	3,033
1975	20,590	3,022	28,366	3,938
1976	21,569	4,197	31,323	5,560
1977	21,176	5,168	31,198	6,817
1978	21,085	6,012	31,185	8,299
1979	21,047	6,738	31,605	9,458
1980	20,940	7,002	31,776	10,413
Peak year	1976	1980	1980	1980
1980 as percent of peak year	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent change 1971-80	38.6	581.1	55.5	657.9

Table 6. Percentage of degrees awarded by private institutions, by level of degree: 50 States and D.C., 1971-1980

Year	All levels	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctor's	First-professional
Average 1971 – 1980	33.8	32.0	34.6	35.8	58.5
1971	34.5	33.6	34.2	35.3	57.5
1972	33.6	32.4	33.6	34.7	57.3
1973	33.1	31.6	33.8	35.7	56.3
1974	32.8	31.1	33.4	35.5	56.9
1975	33.0	31.2	33.7	34.9	57.8
1976	33.4	31.4	33.8	36.1	58.9
1977	33.5	31.4	34.1	36.1	59.1
1978	34.1	31.8	35.1	36.3	59.3
1979	34.9	32.5	36.2	36.4	59.6
1980	35.3	32.9	37.1	36.8	60.2

Figure 6.—Bachelor's degrees awarded by control of institution: 50 States and D.C., 1971 – 1980

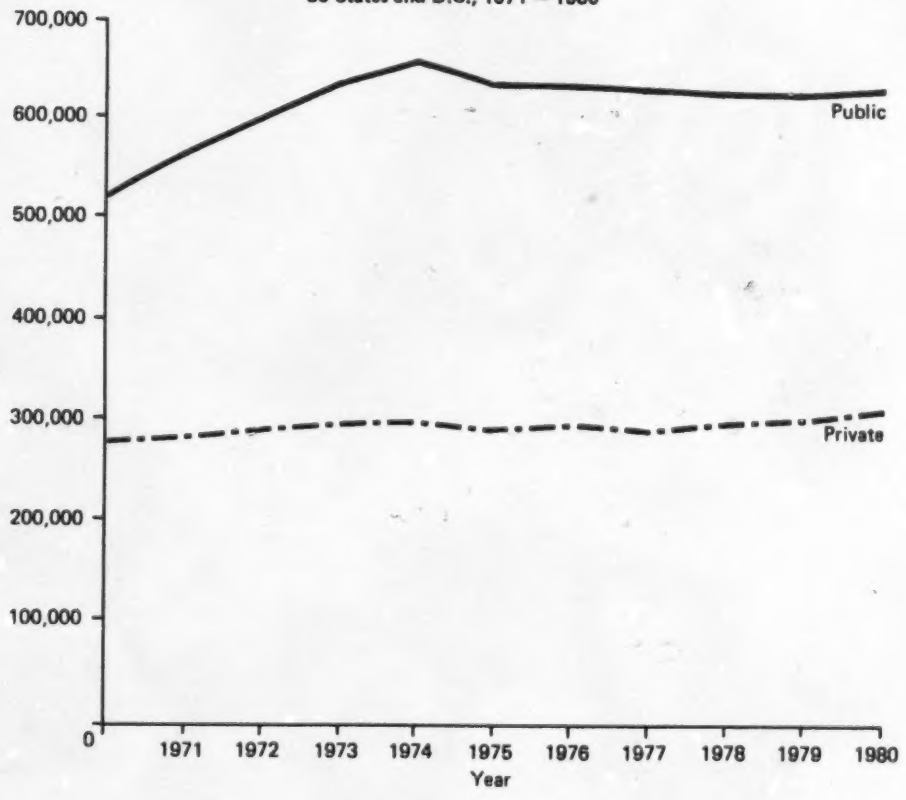


Figure 7.---Bachelor's degrees awarded, by control of institution and sex of recipient: 50 States and D.C., 1971 – 1980

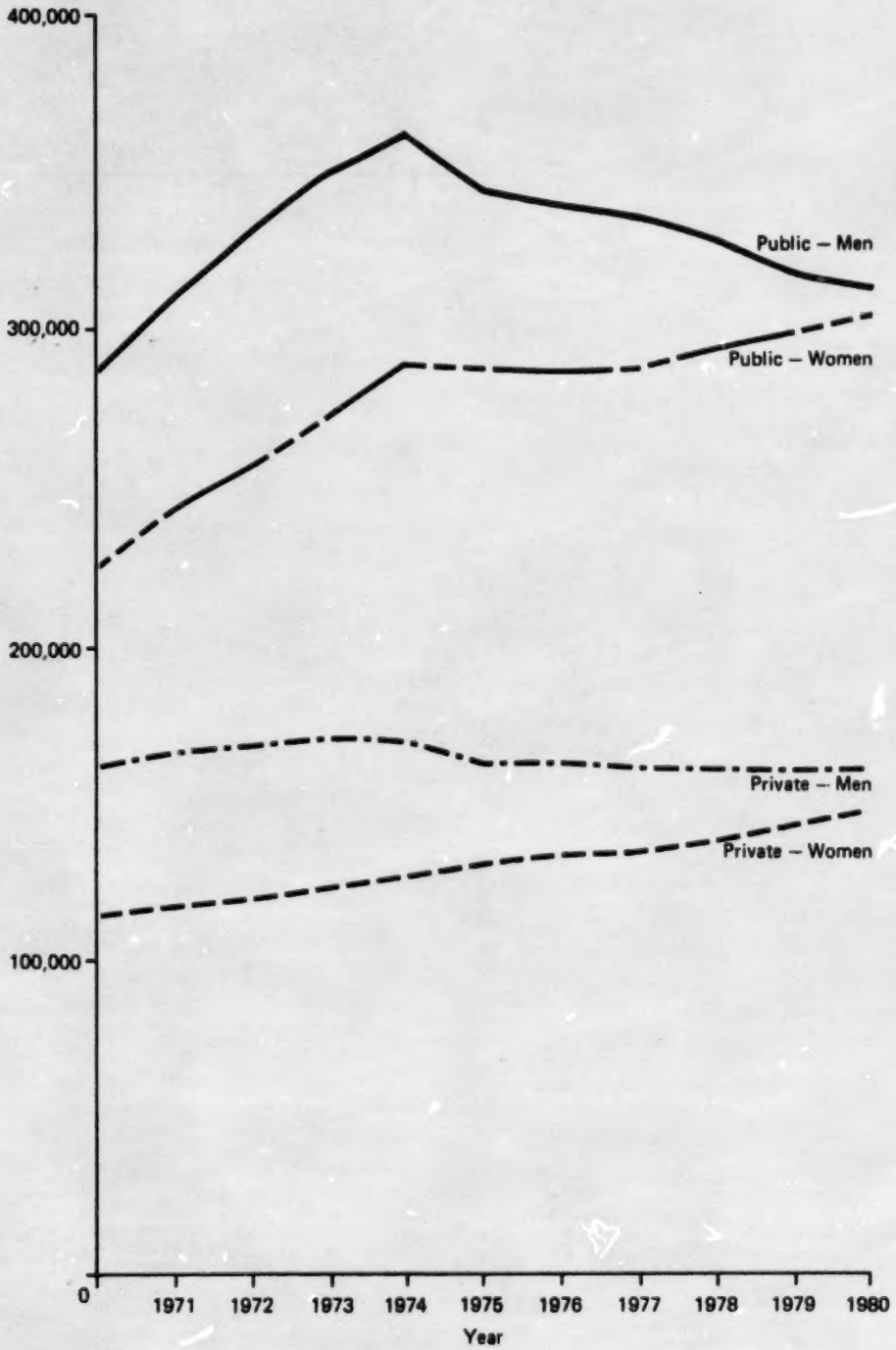


Figure 8.—Master's degrees awarded, by control of institution: 50 States and D.C., 1971 – 1980

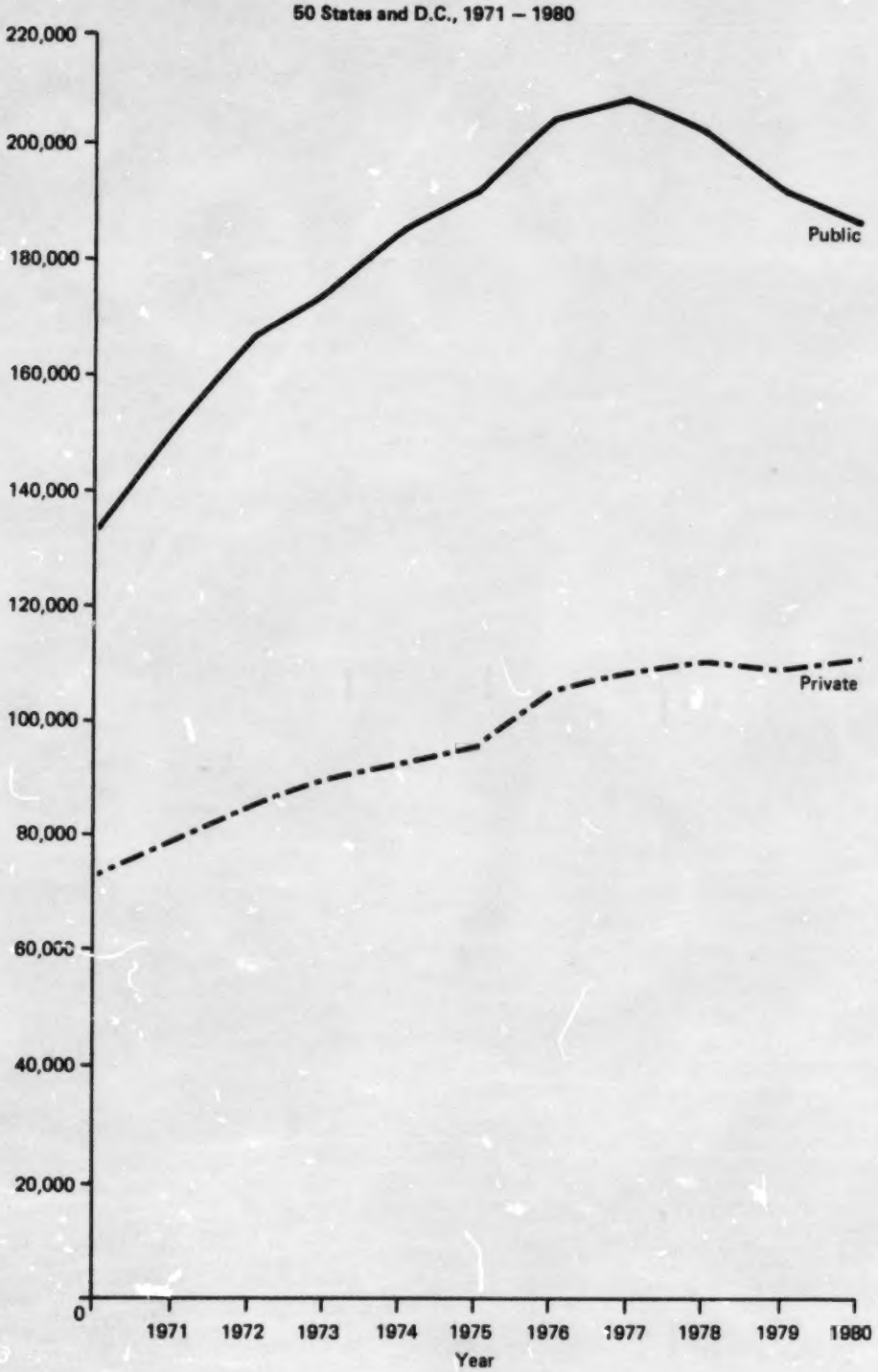


Figure 9.—Master's degrees awarded, by control of institution and sex of recipient: 50 States and D.C., 1971 – 1980

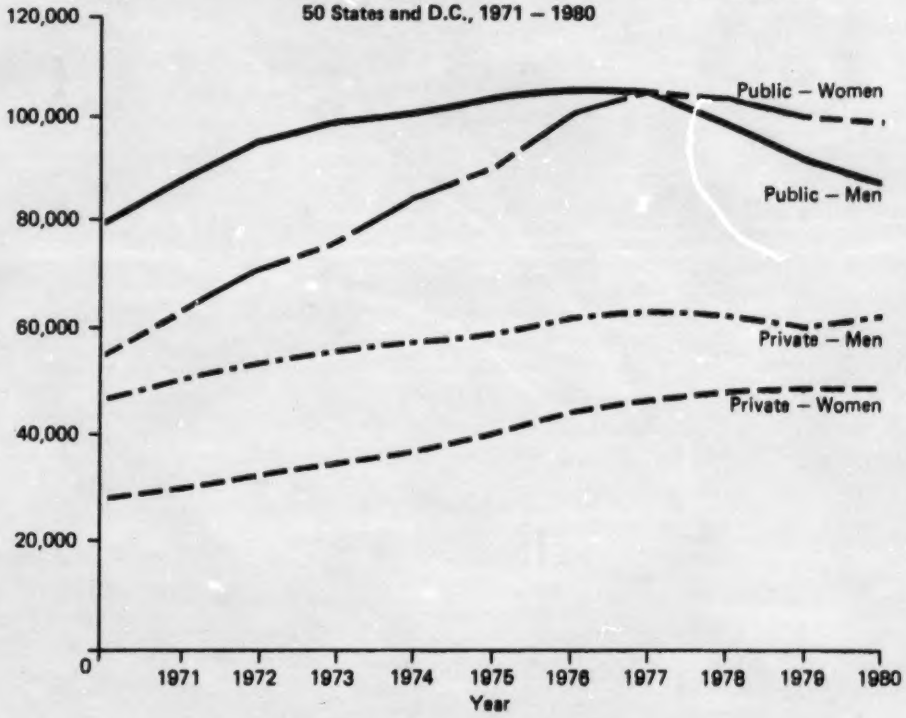


Figure 10.—Doctor's degrees awarded, by control of institution: 50 States and D.C., 1971 – 1980

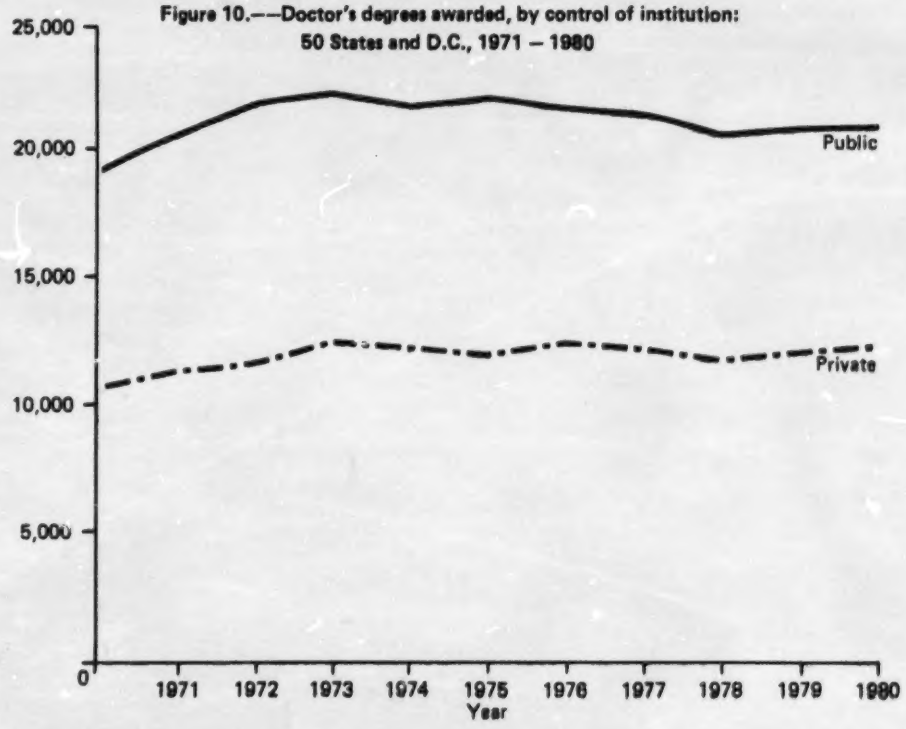


Figure 11.—Doctor's degrees awarded, by control of institution and sex of recipient: 50 States and D.C., 1971 – 1980

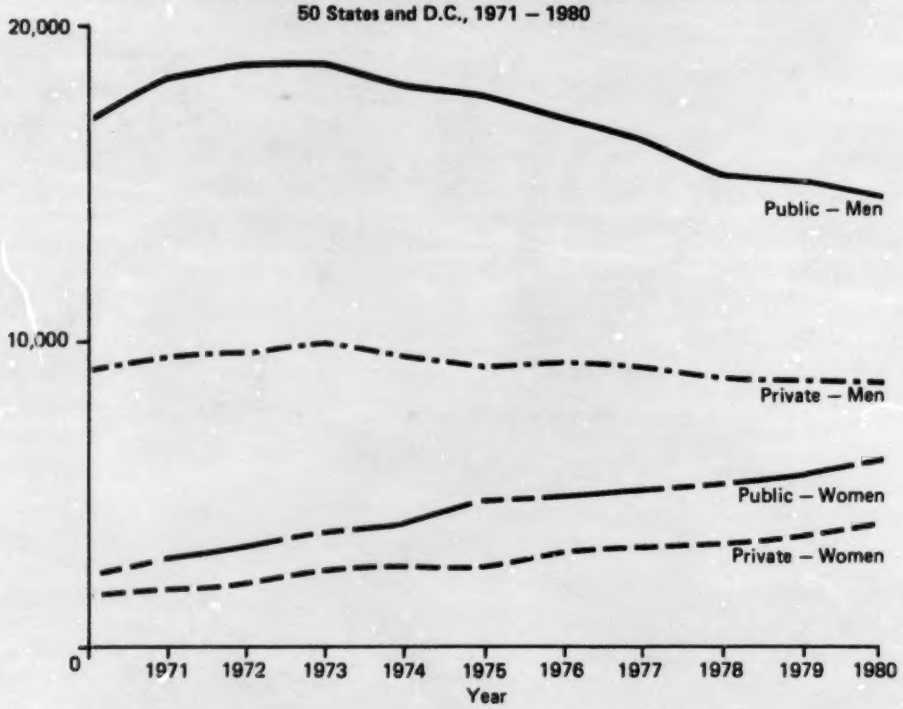


Figure 12.—First-professional degrees awarded, by control of institution: 50 States and D.C., 1971 – 1980

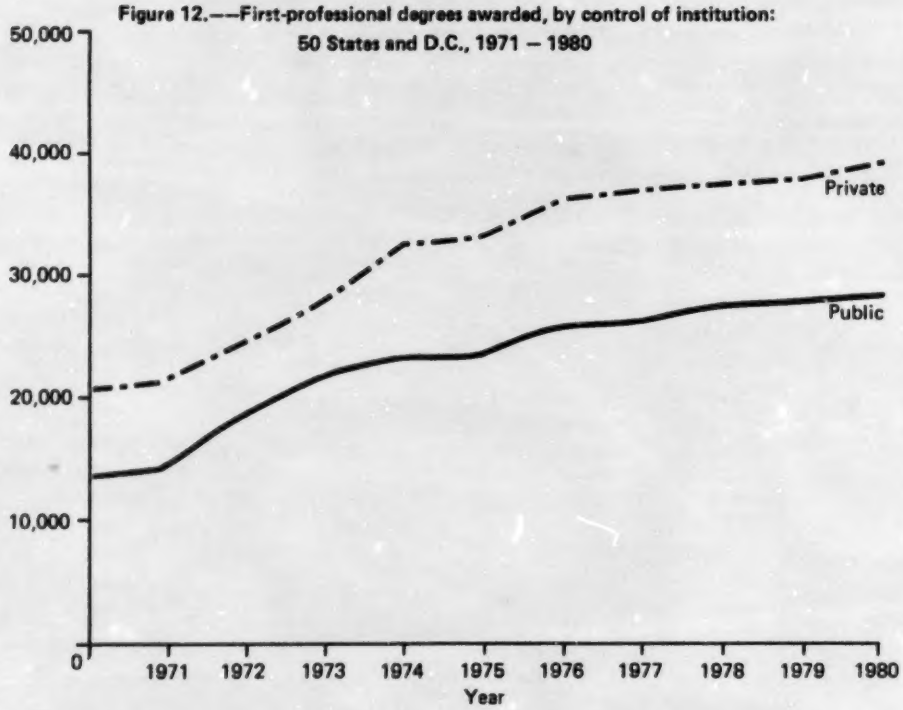


Figure 13.—First-professional degrees awarded by control of institution and sex of recipient: 50 States and D.C., 1971 – 1980

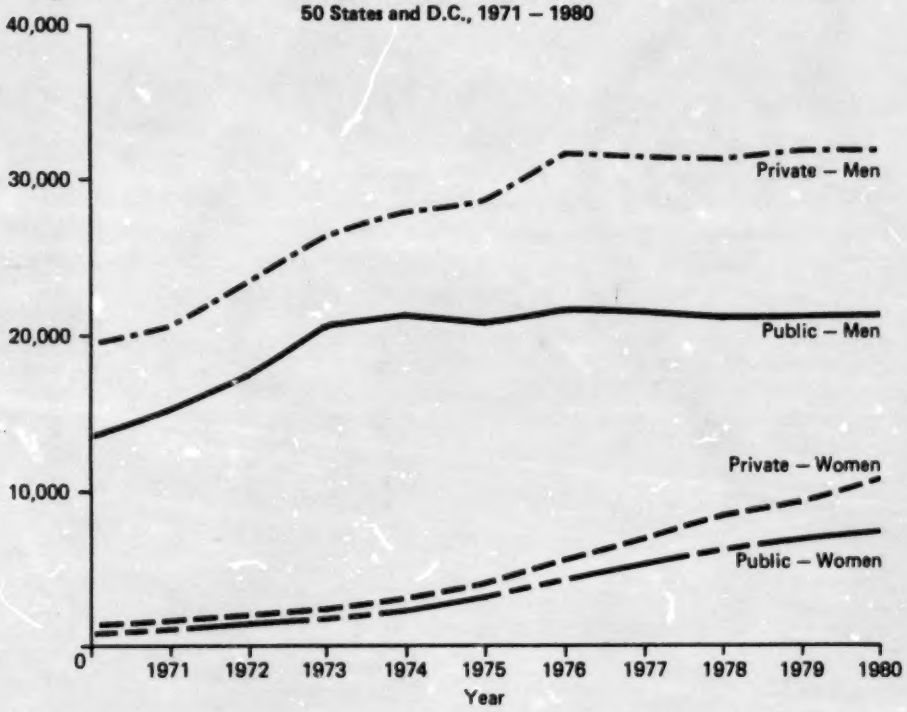
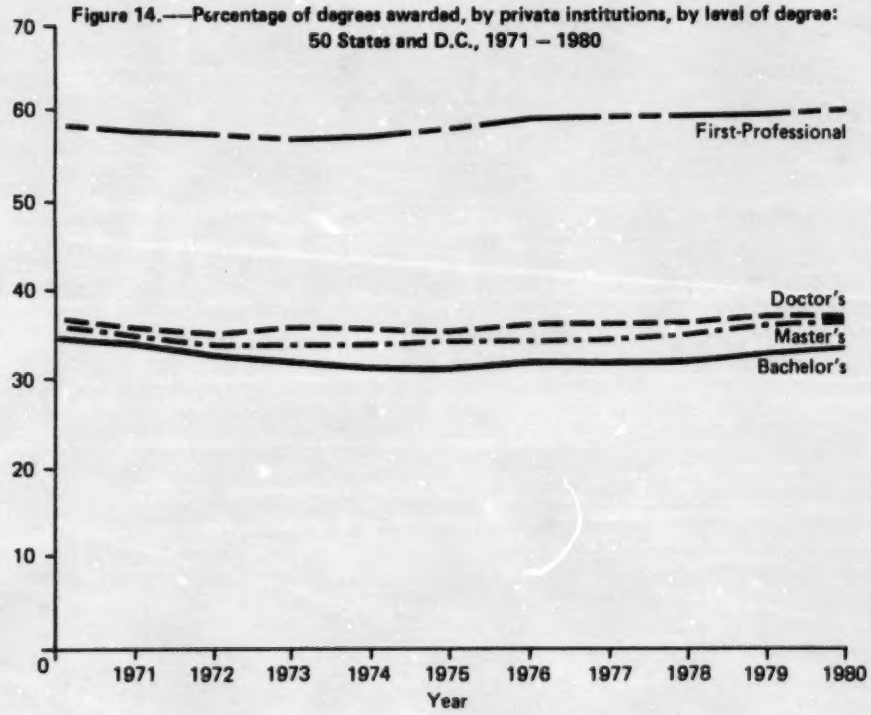


Figure 14.—Percentage of degrees awarded, by private institutions, by level of degree: 50 States and D.C., 1971 – 1980



Earned Degrees by Level and by Major Field of Study Using the New Classification of Instructional Programs, 1971 and 1980

In 1971, the current classification of instructional programs was introduced. In 1982, a new classification will be adopted by NCES. From then on, data will be published using this later classification system. In anticipation of this change, this chapter looks at changes in degrees by field between 1971 and 1980, codified according to this later classification system.

There were 17 fields of study in which the degrees awarded at bachelor's, master's and doctor's levels were higher in 1980 than in 1971. These were:

Renewable natural resources
Architecture and environmental design
Communications
Communications Technologies
Computers and information sciences
Engineering Technologies
Health sciences
Home economics
Law
Liberal/general studies
Multi/interdisciplinary studies
Parks and recreation
Theology
Psychology
Protective services
Public affairs
Visual and performing arts

The following five fields awarded fewer degrees at every level in 1980 than in 1971: foreign languages, letters, mathematics, philosophy and religion, and social sciences.

Bachelor's Degrees

The total number of bachelor's degrees awarded in 1980 was 11 percent higher than the number awarded in 1971. In 1980, more bachelor's degrees were granted than in 1971 in all but eight fields. The largest decreases were in: education, social sciences, letters, and mathematics. The largest increases were in: business and management, health sciences, communications, and liberal/general studies.[1] These changes are detailed in table 7.

Within each of the fields that experienced large increases or decreases, the change was uneven among the specialties. This makes it very difficult to generalize about these major fields. While a field such as education may experience an over-all decline, many specialties within education may show substantial increases. The specialties accounting for the majority of the change in those fields experiencing the greatest increases and decreases are identified in table 8.

Women received more degrees in 1980 in all except six fields, all of which experienced general declines. They also increased their percentage of the total in 29 fields. In 1971, women received a majority of degrees in: area and ethnic studies, business and office, education, foreign languages, allied health, health sciences, home economics, vocational home economics, letters, library and archival sciences, public affairs, and visual and performing arts. By 1980 women also received a majority of the bachelor's degrees awarded in: communications; liberal/general studies; parks and recreation; and psychology. (Table 9.)

[1]The basic differences between the classification used in this report and that used in previous publications is discussed in appendix A.

Master's Degrees

Master's degrees awarded in 1980 exceeded by 29 percent the number awarded in 1971. In 1980, the number was larger in all but nine fields (table 10). The four fields showing the greatest numerical increases between the 2 years were: business and management, education, public affairs, and health sciences. Of the nine fields with numerical decreases, the largest decreases were in social sciences, letters, foreign languages, and mathematics. In addition to those showing a numerical decline, three fields showed a lower percentage of the total in 1980 than in 1971, among them education.

As with bachelor's degrees, the increases and decreases were uneven among specialties within fields. The specialties having the greatest impact on the fields with the greatest changes are shown in table 11.

Women increased in number among master's degree recipients in all fields except foreign languages, letters, library and archival sciences, mathematics, and social sciences (all of which experienced general declines). Women showed an increased percentage of degree recipients in all fields except home economics, vocational home economics, library and archival sciences. Women now receive a majority of master's degrees in: communications, liberal/general studies, psychology, public affairs, visual and performing arts, and parks and recreation, in addition to those fields where they have traditionally been dominant. (Table 12.)

Doctor's Degrees

The number of doctor's degrees awarded in 1980 was only 2 percent larger than the number awarded in 1971. In 1980, the total was larger in all but 13 fields. The fields with the largest increases were education, theology, and psychology. The fields with the largest decreases were physical sciences, engineering, and mathematics. (Table 13.)

The number of women increased in every field in which degrees were awarded except two, engineering and engineering-related technologies, and vocational home economics. The percentage of women receiving doctor's degrees increased in all except four fields: vocational home economics, liberal/general studies, parks and recreation, engineering and engineering-related technologies. (Table 14.)

First-Professional Degrees

Among the four degree levels, the first-professional level had the greatest percentage increase between 1971 and 1980 (79 percent) (tables 15 and 16). More first-professional degrees were awarded in each specialty in 1980 than 1971. The number and percentage of women receiving first-professional degrees increased in each of the specialties. In 1971 none of the eight specialties with comparable data showed more than 9 percent of the degrees awarded to women. By 1980 women received not less than 12.6 percent among these eight and in two fields were receiving over 30 percent of the degrees awarded. The decrease in "other" is partly due to a reporting change. Beginning in 1976, the reporting form recognized first-professional degrees in chiropractic and pharmacy. The total figures used for comparison exclude the first-professional degrees awarded in pharmacy (637) and chiropractic (2,061) in 1980, and other (311) in 1971.

Law, optometry, osteopathic medicine, and podiatry were the specialties showing a larger proportion of the degrees awarded in 1980 than in 1971.

Table 7.—Bachelor's degrees conferred, by discipline division (new classification): 50 States and D.C., 1971 and 1980

	Discipline division	1971		1980		Change	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Percent change 71-80	Numerical change
	Total	839,730	100.0	929,417	100.0	10.7	89,687
01	Agribusiness and Agricultural Production	3,207	0.4	4,792	0.5	49.4	1,585
02	Agricultural Sciences	7,061	0.8	13,490	1.5	91.0	6,429
03	Renewable Natural Resources	2,404	0.3	4,520	0.5	88.0	2,116
04	Architecture and Environmental Design	5,570	0.7	9,132	1.0	64.0	3,562
05	Area and Ethnic Studies	2,582	0.3	2,840	0.3	10.0	258
06	Business and Management	113,542	13.5	183,741	19.8	61.8	70,199
07	Business and Office	1,323	0.2	1,620	0.2	22.4	297
09	Communications	10,324	1.2	26,927	2.9	160.8	16,603
10	Communications Technologies	478	0.1	1,689	0.2	253.3	1,211
11	Computer and Information Sciences	2,388	0.3	11,154	1.2	367.1	8,766
13	Education	176,614	21.0	118,169	12.7	- 33.1	-58,445
14	Engineering	44,898	5.3	58,402	6.3	30.1	13,504
15	Engineering and Engineering-Related Technologies	5,148	0.6	10,491	1.1	103.8	5,343
16	Foreign Languages	19,945	2.4	11,133	1.2	- 44.2	- 8,812
17	Allied Health	2,556	0.3	5,743	0.6	124.7	3,187
18	Health Sciences	22,634	2.7	57,864	6.2	155.7	35,230
19	Home Economics	10,825	1.3	17,856	1.9	65.0	7,031
20	Vocational Home Economics	342	*	555	0.1	62.3	213
22	Law	545	0.1	683	0.1	25.3	138
23	Letters	64,933	7.7	33,497	3.6	- 48.4	-31,436
24	Liberal/General Studies	5,461	0.7	20,069	2.2	267.5	14,608
25	Library and Archival Sciences	1,013	0.1	398	*	- 60.7	- 615
26	Life Sciences	35,743	4.3	46,370	5.0	29.7	10,627
27	Mathematics	24,801	3.0	11,378	1.2	- 54.1	-13,423
28	Military Sciences	357	*	251	*	- 29.7	- 106
30	Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	8,306	1.0	14,404	1.5	73.4	6,098
31	Parks and Recreation	1,621	0.2	5,753	0.6	254.9	4,132
38	Philosophy and Religion	8,146	1.0	7,069	0.8	- 13.2	- 1,077
39	Theology	3,744	0.4	6,207	0.7	65.8	2,463
40	Physical Sciences	21,412	2.5	23,410	2.5	9.3	1,998
42	Psychology	37,880	4.5	41,962	4.5	10.8	4,082
43	Protective Services	2,045	0.2	15,015	1.6	634.2	12,970
44	Public Affairs	6,252	0.7	18,422	2.0	194.7	12,170
45	Social Sciences	155,236	18.5	103,519	11.1	- 33.3	-51,717
50	Visual and Performing Arts	30,394	3.6	40,892	4.4	34.5	10,498

*Less than 0.5 percent.

Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 8.—Bachelor's degrees conferred in selected specialties, in selected divisions (new classification): 50 States and D.C., 1971 and 1980

Discipline division and specialty	1971	1980	Numerical change
Education	176,614	118,102	-58,512
Elementary Education	90,432	42,042	-48,390
Physical Education	24,732	20,316	- 4,416
Social Sciences	155,236	103,870	-51,366
History	44,663	19,301	-25,362
Sociology	33,263	18,881	-14,382
Social Sciences, General	21,543	8,503	-13,040
Letters	64,933	40,633	-24,300
English, General	51,562	23,501	-23,061
Speech, Debate, and Forensics	6,970	5,630	- 1,340
Business and Management	113,542	186,683	73,141
Accounting	22,099	42,712	20,613
Business Administration and Management	28,028	61,593	33,565
Business and Management, General	30,187	34,457	4,270
Health Sciences	22,634	63,920	41,286
Health Sciences, Other	230	5,219	4,989
Nursing, General	12,199	32,441	20,242
Pharmacy	4,549	6,974	2,425
Speech Pathology/Audiology	1,427	3,576	2,149

Table 9.—Bachelor's degrees awarded, by discipline division (new classification) and to women: 50 States and D.C., 1971 and 1980

	Discipline division	1971			1980		
		Total	To women		Total	To women	
			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
	Total	839,730	364,136	43.4	929,417	455,806	49.0
01	Agribusiness and Agricultural Production	3,207	51	1.6	4,792	871	18.2
02	Agricultural Sciences	7,061	435	6.2	13,490	4,822	35.7
03	Renewable Natural Resources	2,404	50	2.1	4,520	1,064	23.5
04	Architecture and Environmental Design	5,570	664	11.9	9,132	2,536	27.8
05	Area and Ethnic Studies	2,582	1,353	52.4	2,840	1,715	60.4
06	Business and Management	113,542	9,172	8.1	183,741	60,908	33.2
07	Business and Office	1,323	1,289	97.4	1,620	1,556	96.0
09	Communications	10,324	3,665	35.5	26,927	14,200	52.7
10	Communications Technologies	478	148	31.0	1,689	760	45.0
11	Computer and Information Science	2,388	324	13.6	11,154	3,372	30.2
13	Education	176,614	131,520	74.5	119,169	87,247	73.8
14	Engineering	44,898	358	0.8	58,402	5,915	10.1
15	Engineering and Engineering-Related Technologies	5,148	42	0.8	10,491	490	4.7
16	Foreign Languages	19,945	14,870	74.6	11,133	8,402	75.5
17	Allied Health	2,556	2,180	85.3	5,743	4,902	85.4
18	Health Sciences	22,634	17,246	76.2	57,864	47,369	81.9
19	Home Economics	10,825	10,652	98.4	17,856	17,213	96.4
20	Vocational Home Economics	342	214	62.6	555	337	60.7
22	Law	545	27	5.0	683	311	45.5
23	Letters	64,933	42,518	65.5	33,497	21,800	65.1
24	Liberal/General Studies	5,461	1,581	29.0	20,069	10,680	53.2
25	Library and Archival Sciences	1,013	932	92.0	398	378	95.0
26	Life Sciences	35,743	10,410	29.1	46,370	19,542	42.1
27	Mathematics	24,801	9,432	38.0	11,378	4,816	42.3
28	Military Sciences	357	1	0.3	251	10	4.0
30	Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	8,306	2,362	28.4	14,404	6,596	45.8
31	Parks and Recreation	1,621	563	34.7	5,753	3,352	58.3
38	Philosophy and Religion	8,146	2,020	24.8	7,069	2,267	32.1
39	Theology	3,744	1,017	27.2	6,207	1,582	25.5
40	Physical Science	21,412	2,953	13.8	23,410	5,546	23.7
42	Psychology	37,880	16,851	44.5	41,962	26,543	63.3
43	Protective Services	2,045	189	9.2	15,015	5,020	33.4
44	Public Affairs	6,252	3,763	60.2	18,422	12,772	69.3
45	Social Sciences	155,236	57,146	36.8	103,519	45,085	43.6
50	Visual and Performing Arts	30,394	18,138	59.7	40,892	25,827	63.2

Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 10.—Master's degrees conferred, by discipline division (new classification): 50 States and D.C., 1971 and 1980

Discipline division	1971		1980		Change	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Percent change 71-80	Numerical change
Total	230,509	100.0	298,081	100.0	29.3	67,572
01 Agribusiness and Agricultural Production	573	0.2	925	0.3	61.4	352
02 Agricultural Sciences	1,501	0.7	2,363	0.8	57.4	862
03 Renewable Natural Resources	383	0.2	688	0.2	79.6	305
04 Architecture and Environmental Design	1,705	0.7	3,139	1.1	84.1	1,434
05 Area and Ethnic Studies	1,032	0.4	852	0.3	- 17.4	- 180
06 Business and Management	26,481	11.5	54,999	18.5	107.7	28,518
07 Business and Office	0	0	7	*	*	7
09 Communications	1,770	0.8	2,911	1.0	64.5	1,141
10 Communications Technologies	86	*	171	0.1	98.8	85
11 Computer and Information Sciences	1,588	0.7	3,647	1.2	129.7	2,059
13 Education	88,952	38.6	103,951	34.9	16.9	14,999
14 Engineering	16,309	7.1	15,904	5.3	2.5	- 405
15 Engineering and Engineering-Related Technologies	134	0.1	339	0.1	153.0	205
16 Foreign Languages	4,755	2.1	2,236	0.8	- 53.0	- 2,519
17 Allied Health	185	0.1	569	0.2	207.6	384
18 Health Sciences	5,260	2.3	14,499	4.9	175.6	9,239
19 Home Economics	1,420	0.6	2,633	0.9	85.4	1,213
20 Vocational Home Economics	32	*	57	*	78.1	25
22 Law	955	0.4	1,817	0.6	90.3	862
23 Letters	11,148	4.8	6,807	2.3	- 38.9	- 4,341
24 Liberal/General Studies	549	0.2	1,373	0.5	150.1	824
25 Library and Archival Sciences	7,001	3.0	5,374	1.8	- 23.2	- 1,627
26 Life Sciences	5,728	2.5	6,510	2.2	13.7	782
27 Mathematics	5,191	2.3	2,860	1.0	- 44.9	- 2,331
28 Military Sciences	2	*	46	*	2,200.0	44
30 Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	1,157	0.5	3,579	1.2	209.3	2,422
31 Parks and Recreation	218	0.1	647	0.2	196.8	429
38 Philosophy and Religion	1,326	0.6	1,204	0.4	- 9.2	- 122
39 Theology	2,710	1.2	3,922	1.3	44.7	1,212
40 Physical Sciences	6,367	2.8	5,219	1.8	- 18.0	- 1,148
42 Psychology	4,431	1.9	7,806	2.6	76.2	3,375
43 Protective Services	194	0.1	1,805	0.6	830.4	1,611
44 Public Affairs	8,215	3.6	18,413	6.2	124.1	10,198
45 Social Sciences	16,476	7.1	12,101	4.1	- 26.6	- 4,375
50 Visual and Performing Arts	6,675	2.9	8,708	2.9	30.5	2,033

*Less than .05 percent.
Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 11.—Master's degrees conferred in selected specialties, in selected divisions (new classification): 50 States and D.C., 1971 and 1980

Discipline division and specialty	1971	1980	Numerical change
Letters	11,148	6,807	- 4,341
English, General	7,510	4,187	- 3,323
Speech, Debate, Forensics	1,715	1,060	- 655
Foreign Languages	4,755	2,236	- 2,519
French	1,437	513	- 924
German	690	309	- 381
Spanish	1,456	685	- 771
Social Sciences	16,476	12,101	- 4,375
History	5,157	2,367	- 2,790
Political Science and Government	2,318	1,938	- 380
Education	88,952	103,951	14,999
Elementary Education	17,070	15,891	- 1,179
Student Counseling and Personnel Services	7,813	13,197	5,384
Education Administration, General	7,702	9,679	1,977
Special Education, General	3,051	8,979	5,928
Education, General	12,867	13,296	- 429
Business and Management	26,481	54,999	28,518
Accounting	1,097	3,456	2,359
Business Administration and Management, General	9,571	30,186	20,615
Public Affairs	8,215	18,413	10,198
Public Administration	1,406	6,586	5,180
Social Work	6,019	10,065	4,046
Health Sciences	5,260	14,499	9,239
Nursing, General	1,530	4,616	3,086
Public Health Laboratory Science	1,257	2,574	1,317
Speech Pathology/Audiology	823	3,290	2,467

Table 12.—Master's degrees awarded, by discipline division (new classification) and to women: 50 States and D.C., 1971 and 1980

Discipline division	1971			1980		
	Total	To women		Total	To women	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	230,509	92,363	40.1	298,081	147,332	49.4
01 Agribusiness and Agricultural Production	573	21	3.7	925	170	18.4
02 Agricultural Sciences	1,501	112	7.5	2,363	582	24.6
03 Renewable Natural Resources	383	11	2.9	688	142	20.6
04 Architecture and Environmental Design	1,705	236	13.8	3,139	894	28.5
05 Area and Ethnic Studies	1,032	395	38.3	852	410	48.1
06 Business and Management	26,481	1,038	3.9	54,999	12,277	22.3
07 Business and Office	0	0	0.0	7	7	100.0
09 Communications	1,770	612	34.6	2,911	1,489	51.2
10 Communications Technologies	86	30	34.9	171	66	38.6
11 Computer and Information Science	1,588	164	10.3	3,647	764	20.9
13 Education	88,952	49,975	56.2	103,951	72,931	70.2
14 Engineering	16,309	185	1.1	15,904	1,122	7.1
15 Engineering and Engineering-Related Technologies	134	0	0.0	339	20	5.9
16 Foreign Languages	4,755	3,113	65.5	2,236	1,570	70.2
17 Allied Health	185	130	70.3	569	430	75.6
18 Health Sciences	5,260	2,914	55.4	14,499	10,507	72.5
19 Home Economics	1,420	1,338	94.2	2,633	2,411	91.6
20 Vocational Home Economics	32	26	81.2	57	45	78.9
22 Law	955	46	4.8	1,817	286	15.7
23 Letters	11,148	6,717	60.3	6,807	4,311	63.3
24 Liberal/General Studies	549	243	44.3	1,373	833	60.7
25 Library and Archival Sciences	7,001	5,690	81.3	5,374	4,370	81.3
26 Life Sciences	5,728	1,923	33.6	6,510	2,412	37.1
27 Mathematics	5,191	1,518	29.2	2,860	1,032	36.0
28 Military Sciences	2	0	0.0	46	0	0.0
30 Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	1,157	357	30.9	3,579	1,258	35.1
31 Parks and Recreation	218	65	29.8	647	350	54.1
38 Philosophy and Religion	1,326	428	32.3	1,204	485	40.3
39 Theology	2,710	661	24.4	3,922	1,217	31.0
40 Physical Science	6,367	846	13.3	5,219	971	18.6
42 Psychology	4,431	1,648	37.2	7,806	4,430	56.8
43 Protective Services	194	20	10.3	1,805	392	21.7
44 Public Affairs	8,215	4,039	49.2	18,413	10,152	55.1
45 Social Sciences	16,476	4,697	28.5	12,101	4,355	36.0
50 Visual and Performing Arts	6,675	3,165	47.4	8,708	4,641	53.3

Table 13.—Doctor's degrees conferred, by discipline division (new classification): 50 States and D.C., 1971 and 1980

	Discipline division	1971		1980		Change	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Percent change 71-80	Numerical change
	Total	32,107	100.0	32,615	100.0	1.6	508
01	Agribusiness and Agricultural Production	255	0.8	236	0.7	- 7.5	- 19
02	Agricultural Sciences	715	2.2	637	2.0	- 10.9	- 78
03	Renewable Natural Resources	116	0.4	118	0.4	1.7	2
04	Architecture and Environmental Design	36	0.1	79	0.2	119.4	43
05	Area and Ethnic Studies	144	0.4	151	0.5	4.9	7
06	Business and Management	807	2.5	792	2.4	- 1.9	- 15
07	Business and Office	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0
09	Communications	145	0.5	182	0.6	25.5	37
10	Communications Technologies	0	0.0	11	*	**	11
11	Computer and Information Sciences	128	0.4	240	0.7	87.5	112
13	Education	6,403	19.9	7,941	24.3	24.0	1,538
14	Engineering	3,637	11.3	2,502	7.7	- 31.2	-1,135
15	Engineering and Engineering-Related Technologies	1	*	5	*	400.0	4
16	Foreign Language	781	2.4	549	1.7	- 29.7	- 232
17	Allied Health	10	*	8	*	- 20.0	- 2
18	Health Sciences	449	1.4	763	2.3	69.9	314
19	Home Economics	121	0.4	191	0.6	57.9	70
20	Vocational Home Economics	2	*	1	*	- 50.0	- 1
22	Law	20	0.1	40	0.1	100.0	20
23	Letters	1,857	5.8	1,500	4.6	- 19.2	- 357
24	Liberal/General Studies	11	*	106	0.3	863.6	95
25	Library and Archival Sciences	39	0.1	73	0.2	87.2	34
26	Life Sciences	3,645	11.4	3,636	11.1	- 0.2	- 9
27	Mathematics	1,199	3.7	724	2.2	- 39.6	- 475
28	Military Sciences	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0
30	Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	80	0.2	295	0.9	268.8	215
31	Parks and Recreation	2	*	21	0.1	950.0	19
38	Philosophy and Religion	554	1.7	374	1.1	- 32.5	- 180
39	Theology	312	1.0	1,319	4.0	322.8	1,007
40	Physical Sciences	4,390	13.7	3,089	9.5	- 29.6	-1,301
42	Psychology	1,782	5.6	2,768	8.5	55.3	986
43	Protective Services	1	*	18	0.1	1700.0	17
44	Public Affairs	185	0.6	372	1.1	101.1	187
45	Social Sciences	3,659	11.4	3,219	9.9	- 12.0	- 440
50	Visual and Performing Arts	621	1.9	655	2.0	5.5	34

*Less than .05 percent.

**Percent change cannot be calculated.

Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 14.—Doctor's degrees awarded, by discipline division (new classification) and to women: 50 States and D.C., 1971 and 1980

Discipline division	1971			1980		
	Total	To women		Total	To women	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	32,107	4,577	14.3	32,615	9,672	29.7
01 Agribusiness and Agricultural Production	255	4	1.6	236	22	9.3
02 Agricultural Sciences	715	27	3.8	637	77	12.1
03 Renewable Natural Resources	116	0	0.0	118	13	11.0
04 Architecture and Environmental Design	36	3	8.3	79	13	16.5
05 Area and Ethnic Studies	144	24	16.7	151	52	34.4
06 Business and Management	807	23	2.9	792	115	14.5
07 Business and Office	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
09 Communications	145	19	13.1	182	70	38.5
10 Communications Technologies	0	0	0.0	11	2	18.2
11 Computer and Information Sciences	128	3	2.3	240	27	11.2
13 Education	6,403	1,358	21.2	7,941	3,522	44.4
14 Engineering	3,637	23	0.6	2,502	95	3.8
15 Engineering and Engineering-Related Technologies	1	0	0.0	5	0	0.0
16 Foreign Languages	781	297	38.0	549	315	57.4
17 Allied Health	10	0	0.0	8	1	12.5
18 Health Sciences	449	75	16.7	763	346	45.3
19 Home Economics	121	73	60.3	191	145	75.9
20 Vocational Home Economics	2	2	100.0	1	1	100.0
22 Law	20	0	0.0	40	4	10.0
23 Letters	1,857	520	28.0	1,500	690	46.0
24 Liberal/General Studies	11	3	27.3	106	24	22.6
25 Library and Archival Sciences	39	11	28.2	73	38	52.1
26 Life Sciences	3,645	595	16.3	3,636	946	26.0
27 Mathematics	1,199	93	7.8	724	100	13.8
28 Military Sciences	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
30 Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	80	11	13.8	295	94	31.9
31 Parks and Recreation	2	1	50.0	21	8	38.1
38 Philosophy and Religion	554	44	7.9	374	77	20.6
39 Theology	312	6	1.9	1,319	77	5.8
40 Physical Sciences	4,390	246	5.6	3,089	384	12.4
42 Psychology	1,782	427	24.0	2,768	1,166	42.1
43 Protective Services	1	0	0.0	18	3	16.7
44 Public Affairs	185	44	23.8	372	131	35.2
45 Social Sciences	3,659	507	13.9	3,219	872	27.1
50 Visual and Performing Arts	621	138	22.2	655	242	36.9

Table 15.—First-professional degrees conferred, by discipline specialty: 50 States and D.C., 1971 and 1980

Discipline specialty	1971		1980		Change 1971-1980	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Percent	Numerical
Total	37,946	–	70,131			
Subtotal	37,635	100.0	67,433	100.0	79.2	29,798
Dentistry	3,745	10.0	5,258	7.8	40.4	1,513
Medicine	8,919	23.7	14,902	22.1	67.1	5,983
Optometry	531	1.4	1,085	1.6	104.3	554
Osteopathic Medicine	472	1.3	1,011	1.5	114.2	539
Podiatry	240	0.6	580	0.9	141.7	340
Veterinary Medicine	1,252	3.3	1,835	2.7	46.6	583
Law	17,421	46.3	35,647	52.9	104.6	18,226
Theology	5,055	13.4	7,115	10.5	40.8	2,060
Subtotal	311		2,698			
Chiropractic	–	–	2,061			
Pharmacy	–	–	637			
Other	311	–	0			

Table 16.—First-professional degrees awarded, by discipline specialty, and to women: 50 States and D.C., 1971 and 1980

Discipline specialty	1971			1980		
	Total	To women		Total	To women	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	37,946	2,402	6.3	70,131	17,415	24.8
Dentistry	3,745	42	1.1	5,258	700	13.3
Medicine	8,919	809	9.1	14,902	3,486	23.4
Optometry	531	13	2.4	1,085	170	15.7
Osteopathic Medicine	472	11	2.3	1,011	159	15.7
Podiatry	240	5	2.1	580	73	12.6
Veterinary Medicine	1,252	98	7.8	1,835	602	32.8
Law	17,421	1,240	7.1	35,647	10,754	30.2
Theology	5,055	118	2.3	7,115	982	13.8
Chiropractic	–	–	–	2,061	250	12.1
Pharmacy	–	–	–	637	239	37.5
Other	311	66	21.2	0	0	0

Appendix A

Differences Between *Classification of Instructional Programs (1981)* and *A Taxonomy of Instructional Programs in Higher Education (1971)*

0100 Agriculture and natural resources has been divided into three fields.

01 Agribusiness and agricultural production,
02 Agricultural sciences, and
03 Renewable natural resources.

01 Agribusiness and agricultural production includes:

Game farm management, formerly 0107 fish, game, and wildlife management;
Agricultural business and management, general, formerly 0110 agricultural and farm management;
Agricultural economics, formerly 0111;
Agricultural business, formerly 0112.

02 Agricultural sciences includes:

Agricultural sciences, general, formerly 0101 agricultural, general;
Agronomy, formerly 0102 agronomy (field crops and crop management);
Soils sciences, general, formerly 0103 soils science (management and conservation);
Animal sciences, general, formerly 0104 animal science (husbandry);
Dairy, formerly 0105 dairy science (husbandry);
Poultry, formerly 0106 poultry science;
Horticulture science, formerly 0108 horticulture (fruit and vegetable production);
Ornamental horticulture, formerly 0109;
Food sciences, general, formerly 0113 food science and technology;
Range management, formerly 0117; and
Agricultural sciences, other, formerly 0199 other, specify.

03 Renewable natural resources includes:

Forestry science, formerly 0114 forestry;
Renewable natural resources, general, formerly 0115 natural resources management;
Forest products processing technology, formerly 0116 agriculture and forestry technologies.

04 Architecture and environmental design, formerly 0200.

05 Area and ethnic studies includes:

All of the former 0300 area studies, plus:
Afro-American (black) studies, formerly 2211 Afro-American (black culture) studies;
American Indian studies, formerly 2212 American Indian cultural studies; and
Hispanic-American studies, formerly 2213 Mexican-American cultural studies.

06 Business and management includes:

All of the former 0500 business and management, except:
The former 0510 transportation and public utilities; and
The former 0514 secretarial studies (baccalaureate and higher programs).

07 Business and office includes the former 0514.

09 Communications includes all of the former 0600 communications, except:
The former 0605 communications media.

10 Communications technology includes the former 0605.

11 Computer and information sciences includes the former 0700 computer and information sciences.

13 Education includes the former 0800 education, plus the former 1508 teaching of English as a foreign language.

14 Engineering includes the former 0900 engineering, except for 0925 engineering technologies (baccalaureate and higher programs).

15 Engineering and engineering-related technologies includes the former 0925.

16 Foreign languages includes the former 1100 foreign languages.

17 Allied health includes:

Occupational therapy, formerly 1208;
Physical therapy, formerly 1212;
Dental hygiene, formerly 1213 dental hygiene (baccalaureate and higher programs);
Medical communications specialty, formerly 1217 biomedical communication;
Dental laboratory technology, formerly 1224 dental technologies (baccalaureate and higher programs);
Medical radiation dosimetry, nuclear medical technology and radiograph medical technology, formerly 1225 radiologic technologies.

18 Health sciences includes:

The former 1200 health professions, except:

(a) those transferred to 17, allied health, above; and
(b) the former 1222 clinical social work.

19 Home economics includes:

The former 1300 home economics, except 1307 institutional management and cafeteria management.

20 Vocational home economics includes the former 1307.

22 Law includes the former 1400 law.

23 Letters includes:

The former 1500 letters, except:

1508 teaching of English as a foreign language;
1509 philosophy; and
1510 religious studies.

24 Liberal/general studies includes the former 4901 general liberal arts and sciences.

25 Library and archival sciences includes the former 1600 library sciences.

26 Life sciences includes the former 0400 biological sciences.

27 Mathematics includes the former 1700 mathematics.

28 Military sciences includes the former 1800 military sciences.

30 Multi/interdisciplinary studies includes the former 4900 interdisciplinary studies, except for 4901.

31 Parks and recreation includes the former 2103 parks and recreation management.

38 Philosophy and religion includes:

The former 1509 philosophy; and
The former 1510 religious studies.

39 Theology includes the former 2300 theology.

40 Physical sciences includes the former 1900 physical sciences.

42 Psychology includes the former 2000 psychology.

43 Protective services includes the former 2105 law enforcement and corrections.

44 Public affairs includes:

The former 1222 clinical social work; and
All of the former 2100 public affairs and services, except the former 2103 parks and recreation management; and 2105 law enforcement and corrections.

45 Social sciences includes:

The former 2200 social sciences, except:

The former 2211, 2212, 2213, which have been moved to area and ethnic studies. Plus the former 0510 transportation and public utilities.

50 Visual and performing arts includes the former 1000 fine and performing arts.

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